

Anti-Vivisection

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Vivisection
Pamphlet

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THE MANIA PROGRESSES.

The following appeared in the Chicago *Inter Ocean* of Nov. 30:

EXPERIMENT SHOWS THAT MURDERERS IN
SING SING ARE KILLED BY THE
DOCTORS' KNIVES.

An amateur electrician in Jersey City has just demonstrated, so far as it is possible to demonstrate without an experiment upon a human being, that electrocution does not necessarily mean death. The young man secured from Dr. Gibbons a pair of bellows, such as are to be used upon the first lucky or unlucky mortal who is "killed" by electricity in the doctor's presence. Next was secured a cow, healthy and strong. The animal was taken to the local electric light establishment, where she was placed, so to speak, in an electric chair. She was given 3,000 volts, and fell as though all four legs had tripped at once.

The current was continued until life seemed extinct, then the operator pried open the fixed jaws of the animal, forced a tube from the bellows down the throat and after repeated efforts the animal came to life and stood upon her feet. No mention is made of her sufferings in the struggle, of course. The article closes thus.

This strengthens the theory that the murderers at Sing Sing and Auburn have really been killed by the doctors' knives and not by electricity.

All these performances tend to strengthen the growing distrust of the medical profession—which, of course, was "consulted" before capital punishment by electrocution was established in New York state. The endeavor to produce death "scientifically" has, so far, resulted like most medical "experiments"—in death brutally; and the failures in experimentation seem to be as dismal as the methods by which they are conducted. In order not to suffer unjustly in the approbrium piling up about the fraternity, humane physicians should now announce their sentiments concerning the whole horrible business in no uncertain manner. They may be in the minority at present; he "is a slave who dare not be in the right with two or three."

INVESTIGATING EACH OTHER.

A great ado has recently been made

over the selling of impure small pox vaccine by the druggists and doctors of Milwaukee. The "reporter" of the business is a Dr. Herzog who claims to have discovered the true germ of small-pox. Because Dr. Herzog first communicated his discovery to a "common lay newspaper" instead of the medical profession in solemn conclave, "the doctors disagree" with him in his ideas. According to *The Tribune*:

The most of them think the whole proceeding is highly irregular. For that reason they will not discuss Dr. Herzog's flagellated amoebæ that prey as parasites on other bacilli, thereby producing smallpox. Dr. Herzog says that points charged with some cheap irritant like croton oil are being sold, and he says the men who are doing it are murderers.

SINCE OUR LAST.

A dearth of occupation has forced some of our "Scientists" to employ themselves as follows, according to our daily newspapers:

Dr. Foote, Yale demonstrator of bacteriology, is investigating the power of the typhoid germ to propagate itself in the raw oyster.

Since the above was penned we have received an account of the death of seven students of Wesleyan College, Middletown, Ct., from eating raw oysters. Upon investigation it was ascertained that the bivalves were taken from an experimental bed planted off the mouth of a sewer, to determine whether the oyster would thrive on the solid substance of sewerage. The experiment was a success! What are seven dead students in comparison with this sum of knowledge!

Dr. Aergal, assistant at the local Hygienic Institute, Hamburg, died there, Sept. 1, of typical cholera.

[If it is the intention of vivisectionists to prosecute their vile sport to indefinite ages would it not be a blessing to the world to encourage them in it if by this means they will contract the diseases they are manufacturing and hasten hence—although they do say that some of the microbes will live through intense heat!]

ANTI-VIVISECTION.

There is another candidate for the honor of producing anti-toxine (through experimentation) in the person of Dr. Paul Gibier of New York—he who advances the idea that dogs have souls.

Dr. V. C. Vaughan, dean of the University of Michigan's medical faculty, believes that he has discovered a certain specific for tuberculosis. The product is called nuclein and was but recently made."

Dr. John M. Byron, director of the bacteriological department of the Loomis Laboratory in the University Medical College, is suffering from consumption as the result of experimenting with tuberculous bacteria and been obliged to abandon a lucrative practice.

"A melancholy interest attaches to the case of Dr. Charles Graham, bacteriologist of the Starling Medical College, Columbus, O. Dr. Graham is wasting away with consumption caught from cultivating and handling the microbes of the disease while he was studying it."

AN INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN (?) DISGRACE.

In regard to the setting aside in the Sunday schools of the country for the study of the little laws respecting kindness to all living things, "objection has been raised by the International Sunday School Union, it arguing that there were not sufficient scriptural injunctions to justify the 12,000,000 children giving their attention to the study." It is not surprising that skepticism and infidelity abound and are increasing. Scientific theological teaching has seldom had room for the tender amenities of life. We do not however, accept the decree of the "International Union" as embodying the opinions or wishes of the people at large. The narrow policy of the Union has doubtless been unwisely placed in the hands of a very few who are unable to look over the bulwark of "doctrine" upon the real need of humanity and the things which "make the world better." The teaching to children of "beliefs" in contradistinction

tion to known "truths" one of these "truths" being that kindness to all living creatures enlarges the soul—is a vast waste of time and energy which will grow less as the world progress in mental and spiritual stature.

I have been reproached with loving animals better than human beings but I sturdily defend my position, and say I will change my opinion when I find ingratitude and selfishness as rarely in my fellow beings as I do among my animal friends. I met a gentleman on the street when I was petting a pretty little puppy that persisted in following me from a neighbor's house. "That's the kind of a pet I like," said he, pointing to a baby close by. "Yes," I answered. "I like them, too, but a heart that's not large enough to hold both a baby and a dog is a small affair." S. T. T.

FATE OF HOSPITAL PATIENTS.

In an article on "Human Vivisection" the "*Daily (London) Chronicle*" of May 15, 1894, said—"We shall never have our hospitals thoroughly entitled to public confidence until the older members of the medical profession openly take up arms against the younger members who are converting houses of charity into butchers' shops."

Is it necessary to speak in detail of how patients are needlessly examined by doctors and students; that they are frequently made to undergo unnecessary operations and even amputations that surgeons may have practice; of how the blunders of young students in poor midwifery cases are covered up for the credit of the hospital; of the trials of new drugs upon hospital patients; of how they are tortured by useless operations when dying?

Such are some of the facts which account greatly for the decrease of contributions to our hospitals. And if facts such as these do not tell against the hospitals more heavily year by year, I am sadly mistaken in my understanding of the constitution of my fellow-men.

JOSEPH COLLINSON.

When you talk about "lower animals" what is so "low" as Man?—C. A. H.

If Mrs. Cleveland is the gracious lady we believe her to be she will heartily endorse the position of the W. C. T. U. on vivisection.—*Chicago Tribune*.

Aged horses are being inoculated with "diphtheria toxine," in St. Louis. It is not stated what diseases they are afflicted with—or how human beings inoculated with serum from diseased horses are to be benefited.

As between the vivisection of an innocent, affectionate animal and a vile and guilty human being, justice and humanity would uniformly protect the former; and the plea that an animal has no soul is a weak argument in favor of torturing its divinely made and sensitive body. It is the soul of the torturer that should come under consideration—if he have one.

Whoever is thoroughly humane will be willing to make sacrifices to advance the anti-cruelty cause—to restrict themselves in unnecessary expenditures and give of their means. They may only be able to put in a widow's mite—and that mite may send a message to some hitherto unthinking heart and cause therein a revolution that shall change a life from selfishness to active benevolence. Let us thus put a little seed in the ground whenever it is possible.

Prof. Hyde, the college naturalist, has already secured a fine collection of zoological specimens, such as wiggle tails, toads, frogs, crawfishes and tortoises which he is daily sacrificing upon the dissecting table before his physiology classes. They also make good objects for the students to look at through a microscope.—*Shenandoah (Icwa) Sentinel*.

And we are glad to learn that some of the mothers whose boys were employed to capture these creatures caused the lads to turn them loose again unharmed, and at the same time gave them a verbal lesson on the wickedness of cruelty.

SPORTIVE CRUELTY.

There are said to be over 100,000 men and boys in this country who are armed with guns. They mutilate and half-kill birds, they maim the rabbits, deer, and other animals, subjecting them to exquisite pain before they die; they chase deer into the water and murder them in their helplessness; they ride after frightened foxes and drive them to a death of agonizing exhaustion; they hook up fish by the sensitive mucous membrane of the mouth and tear them from their wounds, all for sport. There are, perhaps, half a dozen places in this country where vivisection is done on anaesthetized guinea pigs, rabbits, and occasionally dogs. Why doesn't the sensitive anti-vivisectionist attack the sportsman? Is it because he is afraid, or because he is a sportsman himself?—*New York Medical Record*.

The above spasm is either the result of dense ignorance or wilful distortion of the truth. Every anti-vivisectionist condemns all the sports mentioned and is working against them; and every well-informed person knows that both continents *abound* in vivisectional laboratories, in colleges, universities, and schools of all descriptions where the most awful experiments are conducted without anaesthetics, upon live animals—according to the published records of the vivisectors.

The *Herald of Health*, London, is a substantial helper to our cause—as are all sanitary and hygienic journals and measures. Is it not significant that vivisectionist physicians have little to say on the subject of cleanliness, dress and diet? Do they not fear that if these methods for good health are generally adopted among mankind their occupation of vivisectioning both animals and *human beings* will be gone?

A TERRIBLE state of affairs has been discovered (not by vivisectors; however,) in connection with "the best school buildings in Chicago"—defective ventilation, vile refuse, and uncleanness of all sorts calculated to produce and foster the germs of diphtheria and other dreaded diseases. The investigating committee is horrified at the state of affairs, and not surprised that diphtheria abounds. If vivisectors love the human race why not commence at the root for its physical salvation.

THE OUTLOOK.

The Rockford (Ill.) *Star* recently opened its columns to the discussion of Vivisection pro and con. The usual irrelative arguments were brought forward by amateur "scientists"—who, if they read any of the letters besides their own have doubtless learned something.

Consequent upon the organization of a humane society at Pasadena, Cali., Rev. Florence Kollock of the Universalist Church spoke strongly upon "the horrors of vivisection and the awful crimes committed in the name of science."

Dr. Harper of the University of Chicago, who has spent much time elucidating the Bible, is now "making strenuous efforts to secure a biological laboratory in the University." The faith we put in such religion would be lost in a thimble.

VIVISECTION AND CHRISTIANITY.

Virchand R. Gandhi, Hon. Sec. of the Jain Association, of India, delegate to the Parliament of Religions at the World's Fair, lawyer, linguist, and orator, gave an address on Vivisection at Washington, D. C., Nov. 25. The idea of universal love, the speaker said, was the foundation of the Hindoo religion; and one of the logical results of this idea was that cruelty to animals was barbarity, and that kindness to them was a divine inspiration.

Furthermore, Dr. Gandhi said:

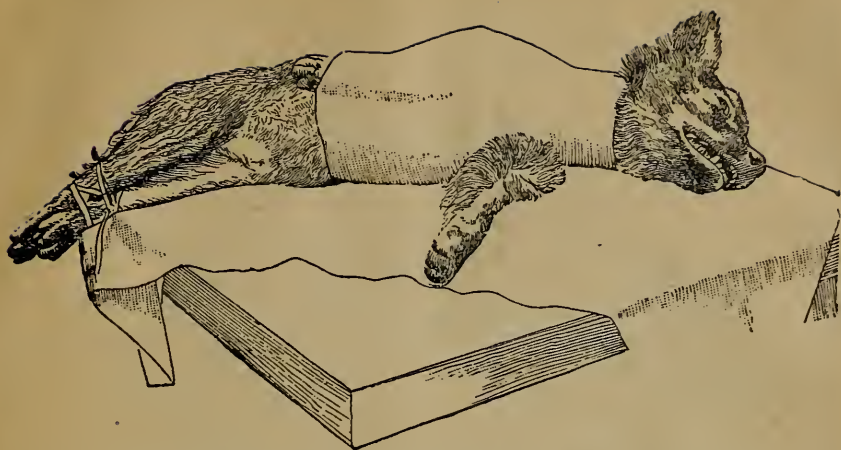
"The tolerance of Christians for this brutal practice has done more than anything else to turn the people of India, and especially those of my sect against the doctrines of your people; for they say that no religion that admits of such atrocities can be pure and true, neither can its priests and devotees be holy. To think that you, the most advanced and most intellectual people of the world, should be so insensible on this point is to us inexplicable. My people regard this lust for blood as one of the relics of the old Roman ferocity that sacrificed men and beasts together in the arena, and this added to the intellect of the Greek makes the ferocity ten times more deadly. I pray you to think on these things and unite to wipe out this stain from your national character."

At the recent annual convention of the National W. C. T. U., a resolution condemning vivisection was, for the third year, offered by Mrs. Mary F. Lovell of Bryn Mawr, Pa., and the third time adopted unanimously. Mrs. Lovell also spoke against the use of birds for the adornment of ladies' hats, against killing of seals for use in cloaks and urged her hearers to look into what she termed the horrors of the slaughter house.

Rev. John M. Palmer of the Bethel African Methodist Church, Germantown, Pa., recently preached a sermon upon the villainy of vivisection, making excellent points in the relation of the practice to the old idea of slavery wherein might made right and drowned all sense of principle and honor.

REV. J. H. ACTON, Vice Prest. of the Ill. A. V. S., has resigned his pastorate of the People's Church and will soon leave Aurora to assume charge of a church at Seattle, Wash. This is greatly to be regretted. Besides his ability as a minister Rev. Mr. Acton and his charming wife leave a vacancy in our society which, in Aurora at least, will not soon be filled; and they go from us with the most heartfelt wishes for their future happiness and prosperity. Their son, Gaylord, a member of *The Vanguard*, will remain for a time in Chicago.

One of "our faithful outposts" Miss McCormick of LaFayette, Ind., framed one of Life's cartoons and induced one of the merchants of that city to display it in a window. This is a fine idea and we hope it will be adopted by other friends. These cartoons can be obtained of C. A. Hamlin, Syracuse, N. Y., (209 Highland Pl.) at 25c per dozen.



Dr. A. M. Phelps, of New York, twisted and bound the legs of dogs in unnatural positions; forced the leg of one dog over its back, binding it, and sealing it in plaster-of-paris; kept it thus 145 days. The above illustration is an exact copy of the drawing accompanying the article written by Dr. Phelps and published in "Laboratory Researches." They who know the pain of a limb even a short time in a cramped position can imagine the sufferings of this dog.

AMERICAN VIVISECTIONS.

ABBREVIATED FROM "EXPERIMENTERS'" OWN PUBLISHED REPORTS

[There is employed to a great extent the drug curare, which paralyzes motion while sensibility acutely remains. According to Claude Bernard, who was named the "Prince of Vivisectors," the curarized animals undergo "atrocious suffering" without being able to cry out or move a muscle.]

DR. C. F. HODGE of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., in his book, "A Microscopical Study of Changes," etc. (1892), gives the details of mutilation of a very large number of cats and frogs, in which curare was administered and sciatic nerve stimulated with electricity from thirty minutes to seven hours. At one time "five gray kittens six or eight weeks old were used," and were made to fast from eleven to thirty hours before his operations began, and "stimulation was continued for five hours in each case." P. 133.

In another "series" of six cats "stimulation was severe." P. 135. "A young dog stimulated severely for ten hours." P. 142. He worked a dog "from 5 o'clock in the morning until 3 in the afternoon, racing him through

woods and swimming him in ice water, which he (the dog) did willingly." P. 156. "With greater opportunity and facilities for work which Clark University will afford, it is to be hoped that something may be accomplished during the coming year (1894)." P. 159.

FROM "NINE CIRCLES," WHICH GIVES ITS AUTHORITY IN EVERY INSTANCE.

P. 15. Drs. Bowditch and Warren of Harvard Medical School. Operations on cats. Sciatic nerve divided. Curare given. Concerning these operations on the spinal cord The Text Book of Human Physiology says, "Rabbits shriek at the slightest touch." This cry in an animal that under ordinary circumstances seldom emits a sound, is significant, and no further proof is necessary as to the suffering inflicted.

P. 18. William Halstead of New York tried "circular suture" experiments—opening the abdomen, drawing out a portion of the intestine which is

sown in a loop and placed in the abdominal cavity. "Some German experiments were not considered successful on account of small size of dogs and inability to bear the suffering." (1890).

P. 24. Dr. Walter Mendelsohn of New York, placed curarized dogs in heated boxes "to ascertain the functions of the liver in fever."

P. 26. Dr. Leo Breisacher of Detroit, Mich., extirpated (cut out) the thyroid glands of thirty dogs and minutely describes their consequent sufferings.

P. 43. Harold C. Ernst of the Medical School of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., repeats Pasteur's melancholy experiments with rabies on thirty-two rabbits with a description of their terrible sufferings.

P. 61. Dr. Pollitzer of New York, discourses on the "Action of Peptones" injected into dogs, which induces "marked manifestations of pain and distress."

P. 75. Dr. H. Sewall, University of Michigan, experiments on pigeons with rattlesnake venom. The birds die in "clonic convulsions."

P. 78. R. H. Chittenden of Yale University, "tested the effects of alcohol on dogs, confining them in cages. To one animal thus confined twenty-eight days 'alcohol was administered ten days.'" (1891).

P. 100. Dr. Councilman of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, excites inflammation in the eyes of frogs and cats by passing a thread through the cornea and applying croton oil, silver nitrate, caustic potassa and hot irons!

Prof. Austin Flint of New York in his Text Book of Physiology says; We have ourselves frequently exposed and irritated the roots of nerves in dogs in public demonstration."

Dr. B. A. Watson of Jersey City, in his book describes experiments upon 141 dogs that he "hopped," raised to a height of 24 feet and dropped upon ridges of iron. The backs of some were broken. Some of the dogs lived only a few hours and others for days in terrible suffering. (Sept. 1890.) This he called "Traumatism."

This same Dr. Phelps attempted to graft the leg of a living dog upon that of the shortened leg of a boy, in the New York Charity Hospital (1892). The suffering of this dog, a small spaniel, were largely commented upon at the

time. Its fore leg was mutilated and fastened to the limb of the boy. The dog was encased in solid plaster dressing so he could only move head and tail; the vocal cords were cut, so he could only "moan pitifully." The "experiment" was not successful. Both boy and dog were subjected to a season of severe and needless suffering.

The following was taken from an article in The New York World, Feb. 21, 1892.


The eyewitness of the experimentation at the veterinary department of the University of Pennsylvania is a competent judge as well as a person of veracity, and says that he was ushered into a room with windows far above the ground, to debar the curious from looking in.

The door was unlocked to permit him to enter, and locked again when he was within. He supposed there was to be a regular examination of students, but to his surprise found there were to be experiments of a most revolting description.

A horse was before him, tied with a halter. The first pupil was told to drive a seton into the shoulder of the horse, a most painful operation; the second was asked to perform tracheotomy—making an opening into the windpipe—and a third to drive a seton into the hind flank. By this time the horse had been "hobbled," that is, so tied that he could not move, and the next student was told to dissect the various nerves of the foot. NO ANÆSTHETIC OF ANY DESCRIPTION WAS GIVEN TO THE HORSE, and when the demonstrations were finished and the professor was asked by the visitor what would be done with the animal, he replied: "We leave it here, and if it is alive in the morning we go on with other experimentations."

Prof. Zuill the operator was a graduate of Alfort, near Paris; and at this and similar institutions, as many as twelve horses are operated upon each week, and if the horses live to endure them, sixty-four are performed on each.

When Prof. Zuill's experimentation was reported (by the well-known veterinary surgeon, Dr. Gadsden,) to the Philadelphia Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, it was found that there was no law that would warrant his arrest.



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